Brief Introduction to Linux, Infosec and Tooling

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Conceptual Foundations

- Networking Concepts
- Linux kernel
- Public, Secret Key Cryptography (crypto is not trivial yo!)
- Web Application Issues
- Software Issues
- Tooling available

Networking Concepts

- OSI has seven layers, layer one important but usually left out of scope (Ethernet / USB)
- Layer two and beyond
 - MAC > IPv4 > TCP > TLS > HTML > Youtube
 - IPv4 (2³²) and IPv6 (2¹²⁸) publicly addressable endpoint addresses. IPv4 exhausted (NAT helps in this regard)
- Private subnet is 10.0.0.0/8, 192.168.0.0/16 and 172.16.0.0/12. Public subnet are the rest:)
- DNS(sec), HTTP, TLS, SMTP, VLAN, Routing, Switching, BGP(sec)

Linux

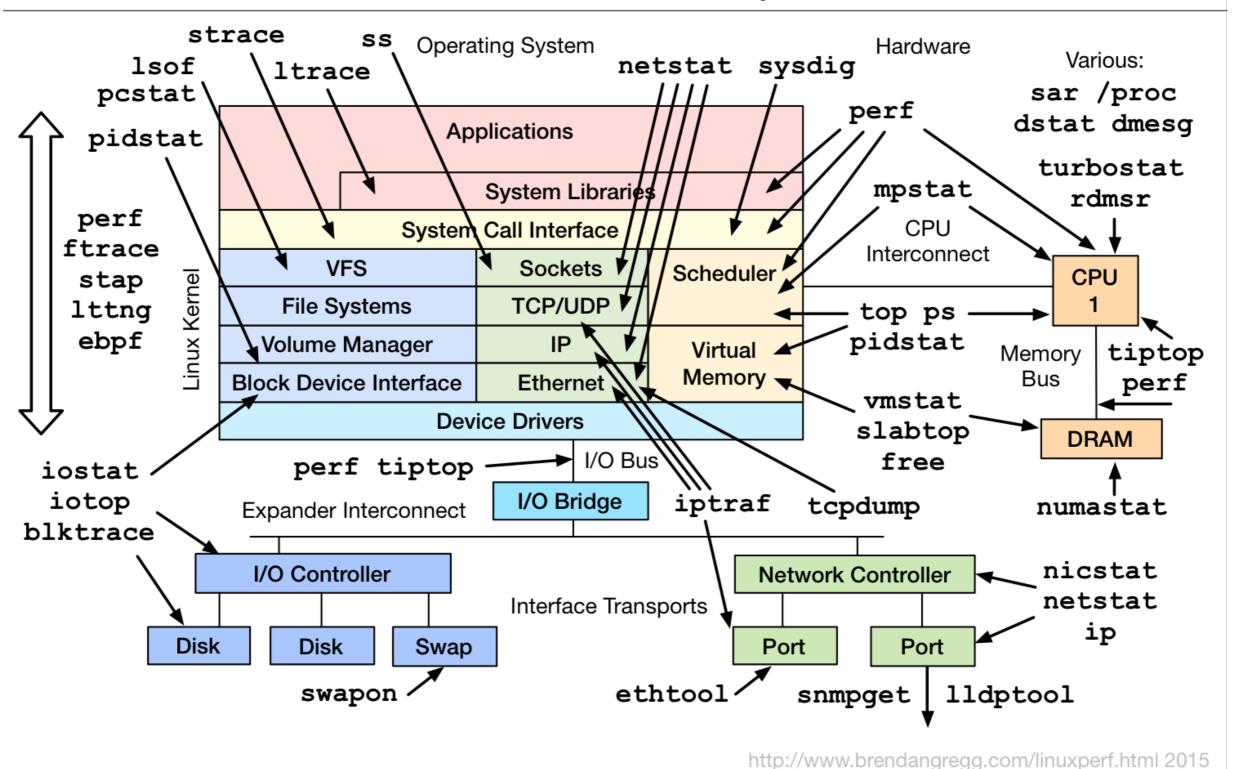


Linux (kernel)

- Process management COW, vfork, fork, task_struct
- Process scheduling process/thread state, pre-emptive scheduling, process CPU affinity, process address space, mmap
- System calls interrupt and syscall handlers, int and sysenter interface
- Kernel drivers top/bottom halves, interrupt driven, tasklets, work queues
- Kernel synchronisation spinlocks (normal locks), mutexes and semaphores
- Memory management kmalloc, vmalloc, slab allocation
- VFS Inode, Dentry, Superblock
- Block I/O Blockdev, I/O Schedulers

Linux (kernel)

Linux Performance Observability Tools



Web Application Issues

- OWASP Top 10
- Use freely available vulnerable web application VM images out on the internet
- Usual suspects
 - SQL injection
 - Cross-Site Scripting
 - Cross-Site Request Forgery
 - HTTP Request splitting
 - Command Injection
 - Remote File Inclusion
- Recommend Web Application Hacker's Handbook

Native Software Issues

- Buffer/Stack/Integer Overflows
- Memory Corruption
- Return-Oriented Programming (ROP chaining and gadgets)
- Smashing Stacks, Stack Canaries
- User Data Sanitisation (do not trust user input)
- Input/Output Boundary Validation (i repeat do not trust user input)
- Issues with "on-the-wire" protocol (padding/validation/ parser)
- Support from the compiler vendors (SSP, FORTIFY_SOURCE, Propolice, Stackguard) and OS vendors on mitigating vulnerabilities
- OS level sandboxing (Linux, OSX, Windows)

Tools

- Remote access
 - ssh, netcat, scp, rsync
- Network troubleshoot
 - tcpdump, ping/hping3, traceroute, netcat, mtr, wireshark
 - python, whois, nmap, dig/drill, lsof, netstat
- WebApp Pentest
 - Burpsuite, Hackbar, Tamperdata, curl, code audit
- Distributed Workflow
 - git, Phabricator, JIRA, Confluence, Hipchat
- Infrastructure Pentest & Security
 - iptables, Linux hardening (principal of least authority), Acunetix, OpenVAS, Metasploit, SELinux/ AppArmor, Roll your own kernel, aircrack-ng

nmap

- Good network exploration tool
- Provides support for host discovery, OS fingerprinting,
 Report generation
- Supports ping, ARP, XMAS/Kamikaze, FIN scans
- Supports different types of output format (XML, Simple)
- Various other libraries have sprung in the last decade to help craft packets easily but nmap still good for quick scans
- Leverage NSE (powerful)

openssh

- Secure Shell (replaces RSH)
- Provides a secure (and vetted) way to connect to machines (backed up by PKI)
- Transport, User and Connection Layer
- Supports various authentication methods
 - Password Auth Sent encrypted by the client to the server
 - Public Key Auth Server has access to the public key, client has private key, client send a signature created with the private key; Server verifies the signature is valid.
 - keyboard-interactive & GSSAPI authentication
- Transport layer handles key exchanges + server auth + encryption + compression + integrity.
- Configurable via ssh_config and sshd_config.

tcpdump

- Network traffic analyser
- Able to dump live packets on the wire and also able to read pcap files.
- Supports most L2-L7 network layers
- BPF filter expression
- Can glean into arbitrary packet characteristics (e.g. flags SYN, RST, URG etc.)
- Super handy tool to learn about networking and troubleshoot network.
- Not just "tcp/udp" packets: want to see what's going on in the air: tcpdump -c5 -i wlan0 -y IEEE802_11_RADIO

application layer firewall

- Treating Network level spammers (like a boss) using iptables/ipset on Linux:
 - /sbin/ipset create spams hash:ip family inet hashsize 32768 maxelem 327675
 - /sbin/ipset add spams 1.2.3.4
 - /sbin/iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m multiport -dports 25,587,465,993 -j HAMMER
 - /sbin/iptables -A HAMMER -m set --match-set spams src -j REJECT --reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
- Treating Network level spammers (like a boss) using pf on OpenBSD
 - /etc/pf.conf main config file
 - drop by default (block drop)
 - poke holes as needed (pass in on \$wan_if inet proto tcp to \$wan_if port \$emailports flags S/SA synproxy state rdr-to \$emailservers)
 - Want to drop bad bots?
 - table <bots> persist file "/etc/zones/bots.zone"
 - block in quick on any from <bots> to any

Series of tubes

$$Internet = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \blacksquare$$

traceroute

- Tracks the route packets taken from an IP network on their way to a given host.
- It utilises the IP protocol's time to live (TTL) field and attempts to elicit an ICMP
 TIME_EXCEEDED response from each gateway along the path to the host.
- tcptraceroute tcp version

whois

 Looks up records in the databases maintained by several Network Information Centres, contacts whois registry

curl

- Powerful CLI tool to perform web requests
- Does almost 90% of what a browser can do with exception to JS

Burp Suite

- A great web application pentesting tool
- Supports wide array of HTTP verbs
- Provides MITM proxy via certificate pinning in the client
- Provides ability to perform automated tasks (e.g., session IDs enumeration) on the fly
- Provides repeater to manipulate HTTP/s query/body/header in a HTTP request

mitmproxy

- pip install mitmproxy
- pip install httpie
- https_proxy=http://127.0.0.1:8080 http https://google.com
- Great tool to have in the arsenal

Questions? ishw0r@irc.freenode.net isg@email.badbug.id.au